A LAGLY AFTER: OON NEWSTAPER.

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET. Price Two Canta Pan Corr, or Twalve Canta Pan Frank, payable to the Carrier, and malled to Subscribers out of the Cup at Six Doulans Pan Assum; On: Doulan som Two Musicus, invariably in advence for the period Advertisements inserted at the ternal rates. A liberal perangement made for extended insertions.

To Correspondents. No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communic stierd Whates at is intended for insert in must be authorities to be the Barne and address of the writer-end nucessarily to publication, but as a guarantee for his good nith. We also tundertake to return repeated Communications.

To Advertisers.

TUESDAY, JULY 19, 1864.

THE STRATEGIC POSITION OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, CON-TRANTED WITH THE FORMER ONE NORTH OF RICHMOND.

It might have been easily foretold that the and Washington is to many the only element of the strategic position worthy of consideration. The late movement of the Rebels has that if our army had continued to invest Richtnond on the north side, the enemy would have been unable to march on Washington.

It is not surprising that these views are entertained by men who have but a vague ides of the topography of the field of operaerroneous. A Washington correspondent of " before Petersburg), namely-that the enemy | cuted. can, by a vigorous feint towards the capital, state of facts," &c.

is a point upon which military success where there is equalization. Independently of the superior mobility of some armies, there is always some preponderance in means Washington in respect to time.

In the position north of Richmond, the south of the James river, with our base of said:supplies at City Point, is so short that is scarcely entitled to the name. Supposing our army to be on the for Washington, a column would either be detached to endeavor to outmarch and confront them, or else relief would be sent to Washington by the York river. The probability is that the latter plan would be adopted; for the nen would have time to arrive in Washington, and present a front of fresh troops to the jaded forces of the enemy.

On the south side GRANT can give the enemy a start, and send troops by the James and Potomac, as in the first case he would have sent them by the York river and Potomac. Eighteen hours' steaming completes the voyage, and allowing a few hours for embarkation, debarkation, marching, and taking position, in less than thirty hours there is an army interposing between Washington and Richmond. On the south side there is direct telegraphic communication between Washington and the headquarters of the army. Nothing more could be obtained on the north side, and it is questionable whether it would be as secure. Bermuda Hundred is an impregnable position, slightly to the rear of Petersburg, and on the flank of the line of communication between Richmond and Petersburg; and the main army is drawn up before Petersburg, with its right wing near the James, whence no attack can come. On the north side, the army was in a position where its centre and both wings were liable to attack.

It has been said, that had our army been on the north side of Richmond, the enemy could not have made his late demonstration. But this is not correct; for if our army had been there, it could have possessed no more knowledge of a movement which proceeded d wn the Shenandoah Valley from Lyachburg, ninety miles west of Richmond, than it possessed in its present position south of Petersburg. The Shenandosh Valley must be left out of the question, for the defen- of that requires a separate column, no matter where the Army of the Potomic may be.

A direct movement on Washington could not be so readlly perceived by the army in its present position as in a position on the north side of Richmond; but how is the enemy to make a movement over a country where his facilities for transportation and supplies were Impaired in consequence of the movements of two powerful armies contending the whole way from the upper Rappahannock to Richmond, and when his resources have been still farther destroyed by an enterprising cavalry, with the express purpose of preventing a direct movement on Washington. Could we have a better evidence of the impossibility of a direct march on the national Capital, than the late movement o.' the enemy by the long

detour of the Shenandoah valley? At what period our military authorities became aware of the character of the late demonstration, is of course unknown to the public, but the fact that at a time when it

this side. It was natural to suppose that the region die almost altegether of what is called lieving Lynchburg, and the march down the in the spring and fall seasons. valley was probably the result of an afterapprized of the fact as early as they should have been. This absence of early information is in no respect owing to the present position of the Army of the Potomac, and would have existed in exactly the same degree if the army had been on the south side. of Richmond, when the emergency would Washington prove abortive,

THE CALL FOR MORE MEN. We said some weeks ago that the President would be compelled by the necessities of the war to call for several hundred thousand more men, and our prophecy is already fulfilled, The proclamation demands half a million of fresh troops, to be raised by volunteering before the fifth of next September, and if not, then to be drafted. There is time enough for each State, each county, each township, and each Ward and Precinct, to raise its quota removal of the Army of the Potomac to the by volunteer enlistments before the period south of Richmond would arouse apprehen- named, provided the right method, means, sions as to the safety of Washington. The in- and energies are employed in the work. And terposition of the enemy between our army it is surely most desirable that the men who are to go into the field under this last call should go as volunteers rather than as conscripts. Any person who is forced into miliconfirmed this impression; for it is believed tary service against not only his will but his tastes and conscience, never makes a valuable

recruit himself, while he is apt to injure some

and demoralizes. But, besides the superiority of volunteers over drafted men in fighting qualities, and tions, no military knowledge whatever, and | the like, it is much more creditable to a comlittle opportunity of acquiring either; but munity to furnish the Government freely with even military correspondents write in terms all its share of the soldiers successively called which will be regarded by those inclined to for in the public defense, than to hang back similar views, as strongly corroborative of the in sullen or treasonable indifference and sucorrectness of opinions which are really pineness until the War Department is literally compelled to take its citizens by lottery, and a New York paper said in one of his late actually drag or drive them into the ranks of despatches:- I have no doubt whatever that | the army. This good old Keystone State has, " fifty thousand veteran troops came here to fortunately for her reputation in history, thus " avail themselves of the blunder of un- far answered almost every call of the Presicovering the capital of the nation," &c. In | dent with volunteers, and there is no reason in a letter from Washington to one of our the world why her proportion under this own papers, this expression occurs: - "They latest requisition of Mr. Lincoln should not " have given a practical demonstration of one | be entirely supplied by free recruiting before " of the standing dangers of putting our army the fifth of September next, immediately after " out of position to cover Washington (as it is which date the order for a draft will be exe-

It is to be regretted, however, that the act throw the whole country into alarm of Congress left it discretionary with the respecting its safety. This is a dangerous Executive to accept men for one or three state of facts," &c.

One of the principal elements which enter be for three years or the war, and the Presiinto military operations, is the relation of time dent should have resolved, in view of his to distance. To be at a given place at a given authority to do so, to make no draft and to accept of no volunteers for a less period than depends as much as upon fighting. Distance is the one we have named. The Government not always the same obstacle to opposing armies, and the country have already experienced the In fact, it is almost impossible to imagine a case | sad inconvenience of a transitory and fluctuating army, which disappears about the time that it becomes thoroughly disciplined, well seasoned, and qualified for its work, and of transportation; and of two armles, one requires to be either supplemented or entire'y may possess both of these advantages. The replaced by an equal or greater number of Army of the Potomac, at this moment, vir- raw recruits. The serious disadvantage of tually interposes between Washington and this system was painfully experienced by Richmond; for the enemy is not so near to Washington, during our Revolutionary War, and the severe manner in which he donounced it in the following extract from a letshortest line of communication with the base | ter addressed by him to Congress about that of supplies-the White House-had to be time, ought to constrain the Administration maintained. The line of communication, to avoid short-lived armies. WASHINGTON

" To one who has been witness to the evils brought upon us by short enlistments, the sysscarcely entitled to the name.

It is appears to have been permicious beyond description, and a crowd of motives present themselves to dictate a change. It may easily be shown that all the misfortunes we have met be shown that all the misfortunes we have met with in the military line are to be attributed to this cause. Had we formed a permanent army in the beginning, which, by the cont nu-anced of the same men in service, hall been expable of discipline, we never should have had to retreat with a handfull of men across the Delaware, in 1776, trembiling for the fate of America, which nothing but the infatuation of the enemy could have saved; we should not have remained all the succeeding winter at their mercy, with sometimes scarcely a suffi-cient body of men to mount the ordinary guards, liable at every moment to be dissipated, if they had only thought proper to march again-us; we should not have been under the neces-sity of fighting at Brandywine with an unequal number of raw troops, and afterwards of seeing Philadelphia fall a prey to a victorious army; we should not have been at Valley Porge with less than half of the force of the enemy, destiless than half of the force of the enemy, desti-tinte of everything, in a situation mather to resist nor to retire; we should not have seen New York left with a handful of men, yet an overmatch for the main army of these States, while the principal part of their force was de-tached for the reduction of two of them. We should not have found ourselves this spring so week as to be insulted by five thou and mon, unable to protect our baggage and magazi es, their security depending on a good countenance and a want of enterprise in the enemy. We should not have been, the greatest part of the war, inferior to the every, indebted for our safety to their inactivity, enduring frequently the mortification of seeing inviting opportua-ties to ruin them pass unimproved, for want of a force which the country was completely able to afford; to see the country ravaged, our towns burned, the inhal hants plundered, abused, murdered with impunity from the same care. "There is every reason to believe, that the war

"There is every reason to believe that the war has been protracted on this account. Our opposition leting less, made the successes of the chemy greater. The fluct, ation of the army kept alive their hopes; and at every period of a dissolution of a considerable part of it they have flattered themselves with some decisive advantages. Had we kept a permanent army on foot, the enemy could have had nothing to hope for, and would in all probability have listing to the distortion of the army is left in its present situation, it must continue an encouragement to the efforts of the enemy; if it is put in a respectable our, it must have a it is put in a respectable one, it must have a contrary effect; and no hing I believe will tend move to give us peace the ensuing winter. Many circumstances will contribute to a no Many circumstances will contribute to a incompation. An army on foor, not only for another campaira, but for several campaigns, would determine the enemy to parity measures, and enable language. An army insenticant in numbers, dissatisfied, crumbling to pieces, would be the strongest temperation they could have to fee the event of the language.

It is an old maxim that the surest way to make a good peace is to be well prepared for war." These reflections of Washington are as applicable now as when they were first expressed. The present war is not likely to be a short one, and all preparations and provisions for it that are based on the idea that it will end this year or next, must fall short of the probable exigencies of the Government.

uld have to try the experiment a little I mger

HEALTH OF THE ARMY.

We observe in many of our most influential contemporaries an inclination to fear detrimental results in our army from what is called the "malaria of the James river." If our Copperhead co-laborers were to play upon this chord only, we should take no trouble to show them their error, but we feel it incumbent must have been in progress for several days, troops were sent from the army, and confronted the Rebels, shows that if the army of the Potomac do not always interpose between Washington and Richmond, it can never be because it is not nearer in point of time.

Whether the enemy approach Washington by the direct route, or by the Shanandosh valley, all we require is knowledge of the movement, and that can be obtained from upon us in our duty as public journalists, to

Rebels would return to Richmond after re- ague and fever, which attacks whole families

Our army is free from this malaria now, and thought. Be that, however, as it may, it is is far above the region of awamps or marshy probable that at Washington they were not ground. It occupies a district remarkable for salubrity. Colonel WILLIAM BYAD, one of the early crown proprietors of the land, has placed it upon record, that had the first settlers of Virginia placed Jamestown where City Point is, "it would have been a town (1760) of nate and considerable population." The city of Petersburg is very healthy, and have been met in precisely the same way as had very little sickness when Norfolk was that which made the Rebel intentions on being devastated with the yellow fever some years since. In view of this fact the Rebel Government, early in the war, seized all eligible buildings about the place for hospital purposes. Next to the Valley of Virginia, where Lynchburg and Staunton are, the land between the Appenattox and Blackwater rivers, above Sandy Point, is the very healthiest in the State. In the county of Prince George, where the bulk of our army is now enemped, we find nothing but high rolling ground, mostly under cultivation, and, conquently, quite open.

Malarious fevers, or epidemic fevers, are seldom met with there; the prevailing complaints being those arising from a disordered liver-probably the most controllable of all diseases as a class. There is but one meadow in the neighborhood of our army, and this one lies just east of Blandford, and south of the City Point Railroad. This is generally quite dry in the summer season, as are many of the rivulets which spring from surrounding hills in the vicinity.

better soldier, whom his contact contaminates The present season has been one of unusual drouth, and all of these streams are now gone until winter rains cause their fountain-heads to burst forth again. Even the Blackwater river is dry, we are informed by a Petersburg paper, as if this was a rare event. Yet so small a stream is the Blackwater creek, running just south of the present position of General Barlow's Division (our left wing), that it is a very common thing among the natives to drive their horses down and find 'no water thar," This "dry spell" will not increase sickness or acute suffering in the army beyond causing a temporary want of water to bathe in. If the troops are careful they will always find enough to drink in the admirable, cool, and clear water springs of the region, which are to be found on every hillside. In any event, our troops will always find the limpld Appomattox well filled, and the James river is as inexhaustible as is our own noble Delaware.

General GRANT has contracted his lines re. ently, not because he fears the Rebels, the alaria, or the absolute want of water, but for a reason best known to himself, and one which will be considered good by the Rebels a month hence. We have written all of this to quiet the fears of the credulous in such mat ers, and we wish to place it on record now that it was another general who held the Army of the Potomac in the swamps. General GRANT never went where they were, and we think he never will. He has always been a stickler about the axiom that the losses in action are small compared to those which arise from the diseases of the camp in bad climates or sickly regions. The Army of the Potomac has never been in better condition than it is now, either in health, morale, discipline, food, confidence, numbers, position, or determination. General GRANT proudly presents mortality lists after actions, but his losses from camp sickness are very small indeed. "He fights his men hard," says General INGALLS, "but he takes good care of them."

Send our men sanitary stores, reinforcements, reports of harmony among the Northern people, and strings of onlons, and our word for it, they will never complain of their present position as an unhealthy one. It is not, however, profitable to stay just here much longer, and we are in receipt or advices which plainly show that our soldiers will soon occupy even a more exalted and (to Yankees) healthier region in a very few days-perhaps hours-after this is before our friends. Let us be of good cheer, for good news is certainly in store for us.

The Hostile European Fleets - The Danish Blockade. The Hamburg papers give the following as the respective strength of the Datrish and Austro-

Prussian fleets in the North Sea :-The Austrian force consists of the screw ship-of-lie-line Kaiser, 91 guns; the screw frigate Schwarzenberg, 63 guns; the iron-clad frigate Don Juand' Austria, 16 guns; the screw covette Friedrich, 22; the paddle-wheel steamer Eliza-beth, 6; and the scriw gunboats Well and Se-bund, each carrying 4 guns. The Radetsky, screw frigate, 35 guis, was at Borkern on the 26th ultimo. The Prussians have the paddle wheel steamer Premisioner Adder, 4 guns, and the screw gunboats Blitz and Bacilick, carrying three guns

each.

The Danish force is believed to consist of the screw frigate Niels Jud, 42 guns; the screw frigate Juliand, 44; the screw corvette Headal, 16; the screw ship-d-the-line Skindt, 64; and the iron-clad corvette Dannebrog, 15. The frigate Sphelland, 44, or the Tordenshold, 33, will also probably be sent to the North Sea with other

small craft.

The Danish Government gives notice that the following ports are blo kaded:—Pillau, Danaig, Colberg, Cammin, Swinem ande, Wolgast, Gentwalde, Straisund, and Barth; and all the ports and lalets on the east coast of the Duchies of Schlowig and Holstein, with the exception of the isles Als and Aerne, and other pinces actually an east of the King. under the authority of the King.

Only a Nigger.

Lieutenant Hunt, of Utica (United States regular artillery), resently fell overnourd from a rug in the James river, and was drowned. His body not being recovered by the lug, some estatives went down and dragged the river for it in a large affected every facility to pure affected every facility to our early. vain, being afforded every facility by our navail officers. Finally, they inquired along the river bank, and found two negroes who told thom of another negro who had buried the body of a Federal officer which he found on the river bank. Proceeding to that negro's but, they not his wite, who showed them the co hing, spurs, &c. of the buried officer, which they readily recognized as Lieutenant Hunt's. She also produced and gave them \$57 in cash with his waller, which he hust and had taken before burying the body, decently shreaded in coarse cloth, in the best colline was able to make

offin he was able to make. In a little while the husband returned, and, core niding them to exhume the remains, produced \$300 more, with certain important papers, which he had also taken from the body, but which he had carefully concealed even from his wife, because (he said) the guerillas often came there, and they might frighten her into giving up to them documents and money which they ought not to have. All these were brought away with the body. Of course, the negro only proved shrewd, thoughtful, and strictly honest; but there have been instances of white men doing considerably worse.—N. Y. Tribune.

-In England there are more than one thou-and eight hundred peals of church bells, none of them with less than a chime of four. The finest have twelve bells, and the commones

-All the spirits manufactured in the United Kingdom are denominated commercially British plain spirits. The same article, when rectified and made into gin, is called British compound,

HALDONN-LEVINGSTON On the 18th (mil., by the Rev. Byst Smith, HESBY, RALDONN, of this oil, to Mile MAROARET LEVINGSTON, of Ruybert.

HARDING -On Thursday, the 18th inst., JAMES ARCLAY, meant one of J. Burrian and Geography Haraued 10 years.
The relatives and frience of the family are respectfully

Died.

FIRANATE standardy, on the morning of the lithest, Mr. DANIEL FIRANANTS.
His maje relatives and literade are respectfully toxiced to dread by fusion; from the late residence, No. 1873 Walnut error, on Tipraday heat, at 10 clock. [Bultimar phores.] MADLEX.—On the morning of the Dublinst , after a pain of times, Fill & C. RAIDEY , and 21 years.

The ships sweety seems, in the arms of her Maker. The relatives and friends on the rames are respectfully exist to attend for the sale of the respectfully exist to attend the filter and to make a respectfully exist to attend the filter and friends a respectfully exist to attend the filter and alternoon at a case, without instances. To proceed to Monument

SHEETY, MINISTER,—On the last coat, JAMES B RIVELANCE, is the the the year of his age.
The relatives and filtered, and also the Harmony Ledge, 16.1.0, of O.F., show the Persecution, Republical Accession, are respectfully invited to attend his famous on the tast residence, No. 288 S. Fourth street, or educate a offermon at a woman. To proceed to 243 them at Concept and the last and the process of the proceed to 243 them at Concept and the second to 243 them at Concept and a second to 244 them a

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Choice Old Government

BOLD ATTEMPT

ROBBERY.

LILLIE'S

CHILLED IRON SAFE

SERIOUSLY ATTACKED.

THE PUPILS OF DAVID EVANS,

OF THE PIRM OF EVANB & WATSON,

ALREADY AT WORK.

HIS SCIENCE PRACTICALLY TESTED

The Result a Complete and Total Failure. THE BURGLARS BADLY POOLED.

DAVID EVANS says, it is a very simple matter to diff a hole through 1% to 2 inches theroughly chilled from pick up the combination of the lock, and open Lillie's Safe; and to illustrate tils system, has found, accidentally, a semi-chilled imperfect safe; procured a verperfect drilling apparatus, with drills the most approved and I am told, gives daily public lessons in the art of drill ing; also, that he succeeds, by a very heavy pressure, and the use of three or four drills, to grind a hole through this semi-chilled sare in from thirty to sixty minutes, and says o his pupils that any of Lune's Safes can be drilled the

It would seem that some of his more advanced stad are having found a most favorable opportunity to test this new philosophy, have already taken the necessary steps new and wonderful science; I say wonderful, because, it successful, it was to open at once the most important safes and vaults of the country to the whole burglar profession. The result of these experiments will be shown by the folowing statements, which appear in the "Press," July 11,

disconter sity papers.
Lintur's Cutthern Inos Sary - A Bold attr Unsuchassis, Attribut at Research - The West Philadelphia swings Fund has one of Lintur's No. 2 Bank Safes corchased of M. C. Saduch, Agent, in this city, so neighborn months since. The safe was left in the office, on Market street, above Broad, on Saturday afternoon, all on Sunday, at twoive P. M., the policeman tried the rom doe of the office, and found it unlocked. On expining the office he found the hurghest had been at work it he sake, but had lest with their apparatus. There was marries made in the floor in rand of the aute for the appear of the drift, and a number of soles farther back he appear of the drift, and a number of soles farther back he apparently to make the drilling perfect.

A field was fined drilling perfect.

A field was fined drilling perfect.

A field was fined drilling perfect.

I field was fined drilling by ground, about half an inch into the door, over the lock, in the manner so publicly described in sindry newspaper advertisements, and it would seem this was as far as they could go, as the row locause Larder. Next the lock centre was thoroughly tried, but could not be driven in. Next the latter-known were taken of, and the know-spindies were thoroughly tried, but they could not be driven in. A sledge was tried, and they could not be driven in. A sledge was tried, and that had no effect. A pay was placed behind the door-hinges to pry off the door. This did not acceed and after all these experiments, the burghers exilently came to the conclusion they could not be any way procedure to the conclusion they could not be any way procedure to the conclusion they could not be any way procedure to the conclusion they could not be any way procedure to the conclusion of the source of the door hindes to be succeeded to the conclusion of the could not be any way procedure to the conclusion of the source of the door hindes to be succeeded to the conclusion of the source of the door hindes to be succeeded to the conclusion of the source of the door hindes to be succeeded to the conclusion of the source of the door hindes to be succeeded to the conclusion of the source of the door hindes to be succeeded to the conclusion of the succeeded to the conclusion of the succeeded to the succeed to the succeeded to the succeeded to the succeeded to the succe

unday, and Sunday evoning.

Thin D NATHERAL BASE, Philadelphia, July 14, 1894.—I do
needy certify that the statement in the "Press" of the 14th
s., in reference to Little" sails at the West Philadelphia
rual Company, is a correct and frue statement.
DAVID B. PAUL, President. The following points are particularly noticeable in the shove statements:-

The following points are particularly noticeable in the above statutents:—

First. The great length of time of the operation.

Second. The fact that the operations for voluntarily, and deliberate baking away their whole apparatus, having a much longer time to work.

Third. The fact that they esidently had the onest approved lardilless for drilling, or they could not have ground use and not length and they could not over a fine and form the sound, hard, fulled tran.

Fourth, The fact that as they got well in towards the stronger had been which as the chillers, the trong invente as hard they could not over grind any forther.

Fight, The half dog contage which the operators manifested by try all other experiments after they had tailed used been completely fooded in the great experiment, which was to cracincally demonstrate to the whole length was not as a forther production the length lifty of Pavid Lyanz new a conce in the art of criting sould chilling iron by the Taylor shows which an army of veterans, which armed and appropriate the manifest of veterans, which armed and appropriate the manifest of the children of veterans, which armed and appropriate the contings in a first stand-up finth, detected the contents of with surface.

So named for David Lyanz science. All who mend a

So nough for David Livers' actions. All who used a station Hompier Proof Sair will do well, to take a now of the above bare.

I wish to make a few sequentions to pentioned of the prote soot, and new sequentions to pentioned of the prote soot, and new sequentions to pentioned of the prote soot, and new sequentions to consider any fall in David Livers' pillosophy.

A from workers you must be aware that one and a half to take here tricknessed to take including the source and the protection of the pention of the perfect trickness in the aware that one and a half from particles thickness, those analy cuited from, calmed to take here there are not to be in indicated the from part to even a of secretary and that the from a third particle of the fall of the particle of the fall of th

to be has been as a like proof. "A word by the wise is sufficient."

Now as iron-workers you must both understood, the distriction between peak of the fig. 1s. 2 likeling of children and a first of the likeling the prior in the between peak of subsection, and astrongly the prior in the between the day in the boundary the between the likeling of the probation adjust, and the probation adjust, and the more from counterfishing a likeling probation of the probation and trainful saving, that a "minuble staypens is before than a two whilling." a small but sore price may be misch better than a very slow and incertain one, though larger.

A word to Baylel Evans, of the firm of Evans & Walston.

The above text having been made evidently by your nest advanced students, under the most favorable comment advanced students, under the most favorable commentatives for them, and made professionally, and subjectuably, and the result so satisfactors, that we describe test into the present; therefore will not trunkle you to test the Sate on Monday, the lift host, as previously announced; but so soon as any act of your any of your mirrepresentations may seem to require it, we shall expect you to be ready to make a further test, but both the burgher and the people may know that LD ie's Chilled from Safe is thoroughly drill-proof, and therefore burgher proof.

MASON

HAMLIN'S

TE ST

CABINET

ORGAMS.

STECK & CO.'S

STECK & CO.'S

LEWIS LILLIE & SON, M. C. SADLER, Agent, H South Seventh street E. G. Whitman & Co.,

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J. M. GOULD, Seventh and Chooset streets.

IT IS INFALLIBLE: IT IS INFALLIBLE!

Is put up in Large Hears for 13 Centor.
Is all ready for use, without mixing with other articles.

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Like some Other Preparations.

YERMIN ARE EXTRAYAGANTLY FOND OF IT.

BATS AND MICE DIE OUT OF THEIR HOLES.

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CATTION—He sure and sak for Kurt's Exterminator, in
large boxes, with the red label, and sighted by the Proprietor. E. Bert, Jr. Take so obline.

Depot. No 186 S. TENTH Street, above Walnut,

Manufactory, No. 186 S. TENTH Street, above Walnut,

between Tenth and Eleventh, Philadelphia, Pa.

18,35-20 Walnut. Manufacturers of New and Delicious Confectious, Almon Paste, Chocolate, Caramela, Creams La Mode de C. B. WRIGHT & CO., Paris, exquisitely flavored. Roasted Jordan Almonds, &c., &c. No. 316 Cheanut street, below Fourth. No. 142 S. THIRD STREET, Steck & Co.'s Pinnos .-

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No. 713 LODGE STREET.
A large force of building mechanics of all branches always on hand. AUCTION SALES.

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A UCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED

E. WALBAVEN.

SUCCESSION TO W. H. GARRYL.

MASONIO HALL,

WINDOW SHADES.

OURTAINS.

MOSQUITO NETTINGS.

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TO WILKESBARRE.

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RETURNING.

Leave WILKESBARRE at 1 P. M., making slove con

nection at Bethiehem with North Pennsylvania Express train, and arrive in Philadelphia at 8-20 P. M.

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WAGON AND COACH WORKS,

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All and every kind of WAGONS, CARTS, DRAYS, WHEELBARHOWS, and TIMBER WHEELS, adapted to Army, Road, Sutler, et Plantation purposes. All work warranted.

BANSOM STREET HALL, PHILADELPHIA,

MANUFACTURERS OF

JEWELRY.

which fail in any respect.

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FINE SWORDS

MILITARY GOODS IN EVERY VARIETY.

CLOCK ESTABLISHMENT,

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